I'm not robot!

L.O : To be able expand brackets in algebra.

Expand the following brackets	Answer
1. $4(2a+4)$	1. $8a+16$
2. $5(3b-c)$	2. $15b-5c$
3. $3(4b-2c)$	3. $12b-6c$
4. $6(3h-4k)$	4. $18h-24k$
5. $8(3r-2q-s)$	5. $24r-16q-8s$

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£20 in the ratio 4 : 3 : 1	£10 : £7.50 : £2.50
£30 in the ratio 4 : 3 : 1	£15 : £11.25 : £3.75

Expand and **simplify...**

$(x - 9)(x + 6)$

$x^2 + 6x - 9x - 54$

Name:

Exam Style Questions

Expanding Brackets   Corbettmaths

Ensure you have: Pencil, pen, ruler, protractor, pair of compasses and eraser
You may use tracing paper if needed

Guidance

1. Read each question carefully before you begin answering it.
2. Don't spend too long on one question.
3. Attempt every question.
4. Check your answers seem right.
5. Always show your workings

Expanding double brackets questions and answers. Expanding single brackets exam questions. Expanding single brackets questions.

August 22, 2019 corbettmaths In this section we consider how to expand (multiply out) brackets to give two or more terms, as shown below: We will start by revising some negative number operations, then move on to multiplying out the brackets. Negative number operations When you expand brackets, you often need to multiply a mixture of positive and negative items. If you are multiplying two items with the same sign together, the answer is positive. For example, +2 ❖ +5 = +10 and -2 ❖ -5 = +10 If you are multiplying two items with different signs together, the answer is negative. For example, +2 ❖ -5 = -10 and -2 ❖ +5 = -10 Practice Questions Work out the answer to each of these questions then click on the button marked to see whether you are correct. (a) What is -7 ❖ +4 ? (b) What is -3 ❖ -6 ? (c) What is -4 ❖ 9x ? (d) What is -3(9 - 13) ? [HINT: -3(9 - 13) means -3 ❖ (9 - 13)] Expanding brackets Look at the expression below: To expand the brackets, you need to multiply the part outside the brackets by every part inside the brackets. In this case you need to multiply -3 by both x and -6. Then we combine the results: Practice Questions Work out the answer to each of these questions then click on the button marked to see whether you are correct. (a) Expand the brackets in: 4(2x - 3) (b) Expand the brackets in: -3(9 - x) (c) Expand the brackets in: 4(2x - 12) Expanding more complicated brackets Here is a more complicated expression with brackets to expand: In this case you need to multiply -5x by both 2x and 6y. Working: -5x ❖ 2x = -5 ❖ 2 ❖ x ❖ x = -10 ❖ x❖x = -10x❖ -5x ❖ 6y = -5 ❖ 6 ❖ x ❖ y = -30 ❖ xy = -30xy Then we combine the results: Practice Questions Work out the answer to each of these questions then click on the button marked to see whether you are correct. (a) Expand the brackets in: -4x(x - y) (c) Expand the brackets in: -7x(3y - 2x) Exercises Work out the answers to the questions below and fill in the boxes. Click on the button to find out whether you have answered correctly. If you are right then will appear and you should move on to the next question. If appears then your answer is wrong. Click on to clear your original answer and have another go. If you can't work out the right answer then click on to see the answer. You have now completed Unit 8 Section 1 Return to the Y8 Tutorials Menu Produced by A.J. Reynolds January 2004 The below QQI Worksheets 0: Activity generates different types of paper based resources using the QQI random question system. There are 5 different activities to choose from, all of which are designed to be easily printable:The standard Worksheet, with as many as 100 questions. Choose how much working space you want to provide (Very Small fits 40 questions per page, Small fits 30, Medium fits 18, Large fits 14 and Very Large fits 6), and give the worksheet a title. I like to use these as a "How Many Can You Do" style activity, where I give students 10 minutes to do as many as they can. They could also be used for relay races (like the QQI Relay but paper based). The answers for all the questions are printed on a separate page at the end.The Treasure Hunt option produces a set of treasure hunt cards for placing round the room or to be used as a set of loop cards in small groups. You can choose how many cards there should be (from 4 up to 40 in multiples of 4), and how many cards there should be per page (either 4 medium sized cards or 1 large card). The answers to each individual card are supplied as is the correct loop based on the card numbers.The Odd One Out activity is based on an excellent resource found on TES uploaded by UKDana. There are 16 answers in a grid, and 15 questions given. Each question matched with one of the given answers, leaving one spare answer at the end, the odd one out. An extension is also provided to find as many questions to give the final answer as possible. Again, full answers are provided.The Codebreaker activities are always popular with students. There are 26 questions, each with a different answer that links to a letter of the alphabet. Students then use these answers to decipher a message at the bottom of the page, which could be a maths joke, a general joke, or a wise/motivational quote. The answers to each letter are provided, as well as the full message. If you have any good jokes/quotes that would work well (they need to be fairly short), then please Contact Me.The Matching Cards activity could be used in a variety of ways in the classroom. It produces either a 4x4 or 5x5 grid of questions on one page and answers on the next. Students could be given these to cut out and simply match, or to add a bit of competition, turn it into a memory game (print questions and answers on different colour paper, and have them laid out in a square, upside down, and one student turns one over from each group, and if they match they win the pair). Other options are: Connect 4 style games where students compete to get a line of 4 correct answers, taking turns to pick a square to answer; Thoughts and Crosses is a similar idea based on the game Tic-Tac-Toe; or a manual Bingo game, where students are shown the answers to choose from, you cut up the question cards and take one at a time randomly.Once you have chosen you type of activity, you need to decide on the options for the individual questions.Choose which type of brackets you would like to practice, or choose random for a mixture of the different difficulties.Decide if you only want a single bracket to expand, or two brackets with the resulting expression needing to be simplified.Finally, choose if you want to include negatives in your brackets.Finally, choose if all the questions should use a, b and c or if you want a random mix of letters.Once you have chosen the attributes, press Generate Activity and you will be taken to another page with the activity ready to print. If you like the page then tweet the link using the button on the right. If you have found interactive-maths.com a useful website, then please support it by making a donation using the button opposite. arrow_back Back to Expanding Single Brackets Whether you want a homework, some cover work, or a lovely bit of extra practise, this is the place for you. And best of all they all (well, most!) come with answers. Contents Mathster is a fantastic resource for creating online and paper-based assessments and homeworks. They have kindly allowed me to create 3 editable versions of each worksheet, complete with answers. Worksheet Name 1 2 3 Expand Single Brackets – Basics 1 2 3 Expand Brackets – Intermediate 1 2 3 Expand Single Brackets – Advanced 1 2 3 Corbett Maths offers outstanding, original exam style questions on any topic, as well as videos, past papers and 5-a-day. It really is one of the very best websites around. Name Questions Solutions Algebra: expanding brackets Questions Solutions Examples, videos and solutions to help GCSE Maths students learn how to expand algebraic expression by expanding brackets. Expanding Single Brackets In algebra, expanding brackets means to remove the brackets. To expand brackets, we multiply everything on the inside by whatever is next to the bracket on the outside. Make sure you include the sign. There are different methods we can use to expand brackets: a jumping method or by using a grid. Example: 2(3x - 4) = 6x - 8. -3(2a - 5b) = -6a + 15b. Show Video GCSE Maths - Expanding Single Brackets Expand the following: 2(x + 1) 2(x - 1) 2(x + 2) 2(x + 3) 2(4x + 3) 3(x + 3) 3(x - 4) -3(4 - x) 4(2x - 1) 4(2x - 3) 9(3x + 7) 12(5x - 4) -6(-5x + y) x(x + 1) x(x - 3) x(2x - 3) x(4x + 5) 2x(x + 7) 2x(7 + x) 2x(7 - x) Show Video GCSE Tutorial Expanding Double Brackets GCSE maths Expand and simplify: (x + 1)(x - 3) (x + 2)(x - 4) (2x + 3)(x - 7) (2x + 5)(3x - 2) (2x - 7)(3x + 2) (3x + 4)(2x - 5) (5x + 2)(7x - 3) (4x + 8)(3x - 2) (4x - 4)(2x + 1) (3x + 2y)(2x + 3y) (4x + y)(x + 7) 12(5x - 4) -6(-5x + y) x(x + 1) x(x - 3) x(2x - 3) x(4x + 5) 2x(x + 7) 2x(7 + x) 2x(7 - x) Show Video Factorise, expand brackets & simplify Algebra GCSE Maths revision Exam paper practice & help (a) Expand 5(x + 7) (b) Factorise 3x - 12 (c) Expand and simplify 3(x + 12) - 4(2x - 1) Show Step-by-step Solutions Try the free Mathway calculator and problem solver below to practice various math topics. Try the given examples, or type in your own problem and check your answer with the step-by-step explanations. We welcome your feedback, comments and questions about this site or page. Please submit your feedback or enquiries via our Feedback page. Last updated22 February 2018Expanding single brackets homework sheet (up to a squared terms) with answers. Sheet includes practice, AQA multiple choice question, problem solving and feedback sheet.Creative Commons "Sharealike"Select overall ratingno rating)Your rating is required to reflect your happiness.Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userA nice worksheet to practice expanding single brackets. Perfect as a homework task or equivalent.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourceto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. Our customer service team will review your report and will be in touch. Here we break down everything you need to know about expanding brackets. You'll learn how to expand single brackets and double brackets in order to leave a simplified algebraic expression. At the end you'll find expanding brackets worksheets based on Edexcel, AQA and OCR exam questions, along with further guidance on where to go next if you're still stuck. To expanding brackets means multiplying each term in the brackets by the expression outside the brackets. Expanding brackets is the reverse process of factorisation and is sometimes referred to as multiplying out. In effect by expanding brackets you are removing the brackets. To expand brackets we multiply everything outside of the bracket, by everything inside the bracket. For example if we expand We will get \(2(x + 1)(x − 3) = 2x^{2} − 5x − 3 \] Download a free expanding brackets worksheet with 20+ reasoning and applied questions, answers and mark scheme to help your students prepare for GCSEs. Includes reasoning and applied questions. DOWNLOAD FREE x Download a free expanding brackets worksheet with 20+ reasoning and applied questions, answers and mark scheme to help your students prepare for GCSEs. Includes reasoning and applied questions. DOWNLOAD FREE 'Multiplying out brackets' or 'multiply out' is another term for expanding brackets. It means exactly the same thing. "Expand the brackets" is the same as "multiply out the brackets", it just gives the additional clue that when we expand brackets, we are multiplying everything outside the brackets by everything inside the brackets. Use of brackets in maths in maths is to group items together, another is to give information about the order of operations. E.g Here is a rectangle. Its perimeter is: (x+8)+(x-3)+(x+8)+(x-3) Here the brackets are used to group the terms so that the expressions for the sides are clear. The perimeter can also be written as: 2(x+8)+2(x-3) Here brackets are needed to preserve that the whole expressions for the sides are doubled to find the perimeter of a rectangle. In order to expand brackets you need to multiply the terms outside the brackets (or parentheses) by the terms inside the brackets. There are three main ways to do this, each of which is explained below. Expanding single bracketsExpanding double bracketsExpanding triple brackets Expanding single brackets 3(2x + 1) = 6x + 3 Expressions with two terms like 6x + 3 are known as a binomials. 2. Expanding double brackets (x + 5)(x − 1) = x2+ 4x − 5 Expressions with three terms like x2 + 4x − 5 are known as trinomials. Terms that are raised to the power of 2 like x2 are known as quadratic terms. 3. Expanding triple brackets (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3) = x3 + 6x + 11x + 6 A polynomial expression consists of two or more algebraic terms. There is a fourth, more complex situation in which you may need to use your expanding brackets knowledge but this is usually only seen on the higher level GCSE maths papers so is not part of this lesson. In summary, in order to expand brackets involving surds we multiply every term outside the brackets and follow the rules of surds. For example if we expand \[\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{3} − 2\sqrt{5})\] We will get \[\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{3} − 2\sqrt{5}) = \sqrt{15} − 10\] Step-by-step guide: Surds To expand a single bracket we multiply the term outside of the bracket by everything inside the bracket. In order to expand single brackets: Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket. Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the second term inside the bracket. Expand: 2(x + 3) Multiply the term outside of the bracket (2) by the first term inside the bracket (x). 2 × x = 2x 2Multiply the value outside the bracket (2) by the second term inside the bracket (3). 2 × 3 = 6 The answer is positive so we need to write + 6. 2(x + 3) = 2x + 6 Expand: − 3(y − 4) Multiply the term outside of the bracket (− 3) by the first term inside the bracket (y). − 3 × y = − 3y − x + − = − so the answer is negative. Multiply the term outside the bracket (− 4). − 3 × − 4 = + 12 − × − = + so the answer is positive. We need to write + 12. − 3(y − 4) = − 3y + 12 Expand: 3x(4x − 2y) Multiply the term outside of the bracket (3x) by the first term inside the bracket (4x). 3x × 4x = 12x2 Multiply the term outside the bracket (3x) by the second term inside the bracket (−2y). 3x × − 2y = − 6xy − × + = − so the answer is negative. − 6xy. 3x(4x − 2y) = 12x2 − 6xy Expand: 2x(3 − 5y + 6x2) Multiply the value outside the bracket (2x) by the first term inside the bracket (3). 2x × 3 = 6x Multiply the value outside the bracket (2x) by the second term inside the bracket (−5y). 2x × − 5y = − 10xy − × + = − so the answer is negative. We need to write − 10xy. Multiply the value outside the bracket (2x) by the third term inside the bracket (6x^{2}). x3− 5y6x22x6x− 10xy+ 12x3 2x × 6x2 + 12x3 The answer is positive so we need to write + 12x3. \[2x(3 − 5y + 6x^2) = \] Practice expanding brackets questions (single brackets) With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to multiply each term inside the bracket by the number in front of the bracket. With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to multiply each term inside the bracket by the number in front of the bracket. Care must be taken when multiplication involves negative numbers. With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to multiply each term inside the bracket by the number in front of the bracket. Make sure to include the correct index numbers. With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to multiply each term inside the bracket by the number in front of the bracket. With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to multiply each term inside the bracket by the number in front of the bracket. Make sure to include the correct index numbers. To expand double brackets we multiply every term in the first bracket, by every term in the second bracket. In order to expand double brackets follow these steps: Draw a grid and insert the terms of the first and second brackets.Fill in the grid by multiplying each of the terms together.Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. Expand and simplify: (x+2)(x+3) Draw a grid and insert the terms of the first and second brackets. 2Fill in the grid by multiplying each of the terms together. x × x = x2 x × 3 = 3x x × 2 = 2x 2 × 3 = 6 3Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x2 + 3x + 2x + 6 x2 + 5x + 6 3Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x2 + 3x + 2x + 6 x2 + 5x + 6 3Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x2 + 3x + 2x + 6 x2 + 5x + 6 Expand and simplify: (2x − 3)(x + 4) Draw a grid and insert the terms of the first and second brackets. Fill in the grid by multiplying each of the terms together. x2+ 42x2+ 8x− 3x − 12 2x × x = 2x2 2x × 4 = 8x − 3 × x = − 3x − × + = − so the answer is negative. 4 × 3 = 12 × − = − so the answer is negative. Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. 2x2 + 8x − 3x − 12 2x2 + 5x − 12 Expand and simplify: (3x − 4)2 Draw a grid and insert the terms of the first and second brackets. (3x − 4)2 = (3x − 4)(3x − 4) Remember: when we square something (raise it to the power of 2) we multiply it by itself. Fill in the grid by multiplying each of the terms together. 3x× − 43x9x2− 12x− 4− 12x+ 16 3x × 3x = 9x2 3x × − 4 = − 12x − × + = − so the answer is negative. − 4 × 3x = − 12x − × + = − so the answer is negative. Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. 9x2 − 12x − 12x + 16 9x2 − 24x + 16 Practice expanding brackets questions (double brackets) (x^{2}+6x+5x+30 and then we can collect like terms x^{2}+11x+30 (x-4)(x+2) Expanding the brackets gives x^{2}+2x-4x-8 and then we can collect like terms x^{2}-2x-8 (2x+3)(x+4) Expanding the brackets gives x^{2}+8x+3x+12 and then we can collect like terms x^{2}+11x+12 (3x-2)(x+1) Expanding the brackets gives 3x^{2}+3x-2x-2 and then we can collect like terms 3x^{2}+x-2 (2x+5)(2x+5) so we can expand as usual x^{2}-8x+16 (2x+5)^{2} means the same as (2x+5)(2x+5) so we can expand as usual 4x^{2}+20x+25 To expand triple brackets we first multiply the first two brackets together. We then multiply every term in this new expression by every term in the third bracket. In order to expand triple brackets: Draw a grid, insert the terms of the first and second brackets, then fill it in by multiplying each of the terms together.Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms.Draw a grid, insert the terms from this new expression and the third bracket, then fill it in by multiplying each of the terms together.Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. Expand and simplify: (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3) Draw a grid, insert the terms of the first and second brackets, then fill it in by multiplying each of the terms together. x× 2x2x2+ 2x+ x2Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x2 + 2x + x + 2 = x2 + 3x + 2 3Draw a grid, insert the terms from this new expression and the third bracket, then fill it in by multiplying each of the terms together. ×x2+ 3x+ 2x3+ 3x2+ 2x3x2+ 9x + 6 18 4Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x3 + 3x2 + 2x + 3x2 + 9x + 6 x3 + 6x2 + 11x + 6 Expand and simplify: (x + 3)(2x − 1)(x + 3) Draw a grid, insert the terms of the first and second brackets, then fill it in by multiplying each of the terms together. (x + 3)(2x − 1) = 2x2 + 5x − 3 Write out each of the terms and simplify the expression by collecting like terms. x3 + 3x2 + 9x − 6x + 3 x3 + 5x2 + 9 Practice expanding brackets questions (triple brackets) (x+2)(x+3)(x+4) Expanding the first two brackets gives (x^{2}+5x+6)(x+4) and then we can collect like terms x^{3}+9x^{2}+26x+24 Collect like terms x^{3}+9x^{2}+26x+24 (x+3)(x^{2}+2x+12 (3x-1)(x^{2}-4x+4) and expanding again x^{3}-4x^{2}+4x+3x^{2}-12x+12 then collect like terms 3x^{3}-x^{2}-8x+12 (2x+1)(2x+1) Expanding two of the brackets gives (2x+1)(4x^{2}+2x+2x+1) (2x+1)(4x^{2}+4x+1) and expanding again 8x^{3}+8x^{2}+2x+4x^{2}+4x+1 then collect like terms 8x^{3}+12x^{2}+6x+1 We must multiply the value outside the brackets by every term inside the brackets. 2(6x2 − 3x) = 12x2 − 3x ✘ Here we have multiplied the value outside of the brackets by the first term inside of the bracket, but not the second term. The correct answer is 2(6x2 − 3x) = 12x2 − 6x ✔ We need to multiply all the terms inside the bracket. For two numbers to multiply to give a + their signs must be different. e.g. 2 × 3 = 6 and 2 × − 3 = − 6 e.g. − 2 × 3 = − 6 and 2 × − 3 = − 6 For two numbers to multiply to give a − their signs must be different. e.g. 2 × − 3 = − 6 and − 2 × 3 = − 6 ✔ The correct answer is − 4(3y − 5) = − 4y + 20 ✔ When we square something, we multiply it by itself. 32 = 3 × 3 x2 = x × x (5y)2 = 5y × 5y When we square a bracket, we multiply it by the entire bracket. (x + 3)2 = (x + 3)(x + 3) ✔ NOT x2 + 9 ✘ Expanding brackets GCSE questions (1 mark) (1 mark) 3. Expand and simplify: 5(x − 3) − 3(x + 5) (2 marks) You have now learned how to: Multiply a single term over a bracketExpand products of 2 or more binomials FactorisingSolving equationsSimultaneous equations Prepare your KS4 students for maths GCSEs success with Third Space Learning. Weekly online one to one GCSE maths revision lessons delivered by expert maths tutors. Find out more about our GCSE maths revision programme.

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